FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PERONIST LEADERS ARRESTED AFTER LABOR DAY SPEECHES

PY050325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1457 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 3 May (NA)--According to several sources, Peronist leaders Raul Bercovich Rodriguez and Alejo Simo were arrested for allegedly having made speeches during a dinner party celebrating Labor Day. This news was first received from sources of the political and labor union sector and was later confirmed by police sources, who did not provide many details. According to unconfirmed rumors, Bercovich Rodriguez and Simo have been placed at the disposal of the Federal Court.

BALBIN, MANRIQUE TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY021539 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM)--In view of the reports published by local dailies that Ricardo Balbin and Francisco Manrique have been invited to participate in the dialogue regarding the political guidelines of the armed forces, the Interior Ministry has confirmed that the former will hold talks on 6 May and the latter on 9 May. The talks will be held at the office of Interior Minister Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy at 1630.

UNIDENTIFIED ATTACKERS FIRE ON POLICE BUILDING, STORES

PY021446 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2147 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Cordoba, Argentina, 1 May (LATIN)--Police authorities have reported that a group of unidentified persons today attacked the police department building and several stores with small arms fire. The individuals also set fire to three buses in this city situated 700 km north of Buenos Aires.

During a press conference the chief of the local police department, Lt Gen Miy Uranga, reported that the attack was carried out very early in the morning and that the perpetrators had not been captured.

The attackers fired their weapons at the police department building and several stores, especially those selling vehicles and import goods. Uranga added that they also threw firebombs into three empty buses. As a result two of the buses were completely incinerated.

So far no organized group has claimed responsibility for this attack. The police have arrested three people, but it was reported that they were people who took advantage of the broken windows caused by the firing to steal goods from the stores that were attacked.

MALVINAS OIL EXPLOITATION WITH UK DENIED

PY022352 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2151 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM)--The Foreign Ministry this afternoon denied a report released by the DAILY EXPRESS in Great Britain that Argentina and Great Britain will resume the exploitation of oil deposits in the Malvinas Islands this weekend.

COURT DENIES HABEAS CORPUS FOR METALWORKERS LEADERS

PY030033 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Brasilia--The superior military court has turned down habeas corpus petitions filed on behalf of detained Sao Bernardo and Santo Andre metalworker union leaders, among whom is Luiz Inacio da Silva--also known as Lula.

MINAS GERAIS TEACHERS STRIKE CONTINUES

PY030345 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Five teachers who have been under arrest at the Minas Gerais State Department of Political and Social Order today decided to go on a hunger strike as of 0000 tomorrow to force the state government to hold negotiations with their association.

The strike that began 11 days ago has resulted in teachers being punished as follows: 129 contract teachers have been dismissed, 18 staff teachers have been suspended for 15 days and 5 directors have been removed from their posts. On releasing this information, the Minas Gerais Education Secretariat reported that 400 qualified teachers are ready to replace those who were dismissed.

Despite the government's mounting pressure, the strike is eliciting growing support. Teachers in six more cities of Minas Gerais State joined the strike today.

DEPUTY CRITICIZES WEST'S FAILURE TO BACK U.S.

PY030123 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 May 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Commenting on international affairs, Deputy Feu Rosa has expressed regret at the failure of Western nations to support the United States in the Iranian and Afghan crises. He criticized Iranian fanaticism and expressed regret that the Iranian people were involved in the elimination of one of the most important international rights, that is, diplomatic immunity.

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

PY031427 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid will arrive in Brasilia on Monday for a 2-day official visit. Bouabid, who is specifically seeking economic goals, will be received by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. He will also visit Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS MISSION TO PRC--Sao Paulo--The American Industrial Bus Company [Companhia Americana Industrial de Onibus--CAIO] will be able to export between 100 and 200 bus bodies to the PRC per month. In addition, it will participate in a joint venture with that country, supplying technology in the field of components for public transport, according to businessman Claudio Regina, director president of the CAIO. He will leave today on a trip to the PRC as a member of a Brazilian business mission. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 p 26 PY]

POLICE ARREST 50 LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATORS

PY021721 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0231 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (LATIN)--The police have reported that about 50 persons were arrested today by the end of Labor Day celebrations, despite the fact that an atmosphere of relative tranquillity prevailed.

Members of the Carabineros (militarized police) had to shoot into the air to disperse a crowd of about 300 demonstrators who tried to stage a prohibited parade in the eastern part of Santiago. Thirty-three people were arrested. Officials said that the other people arrested were caught distributing subversive literature in other areas of Santiago. The arrested will be put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry to be charged before a court for violating articles of the internal security law.

The civilian police temporarily arrested four Italian union leaders who came to Chile at the invitation of the National Union Coordinating Body, a union organization opposed to President Pinochet's government. The Italian union leaders, who are part of a 12-member group, were released after requirements for the entry of foreign citizens had been satisfied, the investigations police reported.

UNION LEADER CALLS ON MILITARY TO LEAD RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

PY021706 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (AFP)--It has been reported that dissident Chilean union leaders made a call here today for the establishment "of a government respectful of the worker as a human being."

Manuel Bustos, president of the leftist National Union Coordinating Body [Coordinadora Nacional Sindical] who says he represents more than half a million workers, indicated that only the unity of workers "will be able to change the regime we currently have." Bustos said: "We call on all workers and union organizations to struggle together to form a common front putting aside dogmatic or sectorial attitudes in order to recover our rights and to establish a government that respects us as human beings."

During a meeting held behind closed doors with the participation of a thousand workers and all the Santiago Catholic vicars, Bustos summarized the 7 years of military government, saying that union rights "have been violated." Bustos said that "we Chilean workers sincerely believe that the armed forces have selected the wrong company, appearing as sponsors of foreign interests alien to our reality and feelings." He added: "As authentic patriots, we eagerly desire that the armed forces' legacy be a free and democratic Chile, not a corporative, fascist or capitalistic and individualistic country where hatred and resentment prevail."

Bustos indicated that the perpetuation of a regime with no deadline for its stay in office will infallibly lead Chileans to chaos, confusion, violence and injustice with one additional burden: The armed forces will have an image of compromising with financial [economico] or with Nazi-fascist groups."

During the meeting, which was attended by Canadian, Netherlands, Italian and Spanish union representatives and by delegates from the International Federation of Free Trade Unions (IFFTU), Bustos warned that Chileans "want a free Chile, a just Chile. We want a democratic Chile."

He said: "Therefore, the transition toward democracy, with a known schedule and objectives, should start immediately. The armed forces must be the great driving force behind Chile's return to its historic tradition."

During a similar meeting called by the moderate United Workers Front (FUT), held in another union building and attended by about 300 people, the speakers castigated the military government, making it responsible for what they termed a "situation of exploitation under which the Chilean working class is living."

On this occasion, Mexican union leader Victor Manual Duran, representing the Latin American Workers Central (CLAT) and the World Federation of Workers (FMT), delivered a message of solidarity with Chilean unions.

POLICE DETAIN PERSONS IN VALPARAISO, VILLA ALEMANA

PY031338 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Five persons have been detained in Valparaiso for holding an illegal meeting and shouting slogans offensive to the government. The detainees have been identified as (Patricio Hosiazarra Estrelli), 23 years old, student; (Diego Concha Otaro), 29 years old, electrician; (Ruben Yanes Figueroa), 29, university student; (Pedro Carreno Alarcon), professor; and (Luis Arriaga Toro), 29, electrician.

Police in Villa Alemana have also detained (Francisco Ponce), 45 years old, chemist, affiliated with the Communist Party, for distributing pamphlets offensive to the government. All detainees have been placed at the disposal of the government and the court.

MIR ATTACKS NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER BUILDING

PY042226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 4 May 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 May (LATIN)--The police have reported that last night a group of extremists perpetrated a cunning attack on a Chilean security service building, using machineguns and handgrenades. The sources added that the violent explosions, which took place at 2130 local time (0130 GMT), caused panic in the Santiago residential area where the attacked National Information Center (CNI) office is located.

Carabinero spokesmen said that a taxi driver was wounded in the shoulder by a bullet when he was overpowered by the attackers, who used his car for the operation.

This incident took place only a few hours after the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] delivered a communique to the media claiming responsibility for the murder of a Carabinero, which took place in a central park near Government House last week.

Police sources last night said that this is the first attack against a unit of the security forces, and they attributed it to an MIR commando.

According to the police, the extremists carried out the attack in a stolen taxi. The driver of the taxi, identified as Mario Sotomayor, was shut in the trunk of the car before the attack. He was wounded in the shoulder. The terrorists drove quickly past the information center office, firing their machineguns and throwing several handgrenades inside. There were no causalties inside the building, but three cars parked outside were damaged. The source reported that the car used for the attack was abandoned in a nearby street, and that the driver was later rescued and taken to a hospital.

OCCUPIERS OF POPAYAN CHURCH EVACUATE PEACEFULLY

PA042332 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] The 40 university and high school students who occupied the Our Lady of the Assumption Cathedral in Popayan 5 days ago left peacefully at approximately 0300 after reaching an agreement with the church hierarchy. The students left in an archdiocese seminary bus. They had occupied the cathedral at 1000 on Tuesday to demand that the government meet a 7-point list of demands which included the reinstatement of 18 students of the School of Humanities at El Cauca University. These students had been expelled by the university's Superior Council last year.

This station learned that the students left the church after apparently signing an agreement with the Cauca ecclesiastical authorities. However, a negotiating commission made up of prominent Popayan citizens had failed to reach a formal agreement the previous night. An official report notes that the students decided to abandon the church after holding long talks with Archbishop Samuel Silverio Buitrago Trujillo. The archbishop provided the bus to take the students home.

M-19 PLAGUED BY DISPUTES, DISORGANIZATION

PA030455 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2126 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 2 May (EFE)--The people's 19 April Movement [M-19], the subversive group which occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, is on the brink of an internal crisis which could lead to a split.

A secret report from the guerrilla organization revealed to the Colombian press said that a dispute that started between the high and middle commands of the M-19 has led to the creation of a dissident group called "Heroes of 3 January 1979." Local observers say that the crisis followed the termination of the Dominican Embassy occupation in Bogota in which the M-19 held 18 diplomats prisoner for more than 61 days.

The high command, several of whose members are imprisoned in Colombian prisons and are being court-martialed, and Commander Uno, chief of the operation at the embassy, had a serious dispute when he yielded to the Colombian Government.

The main M-19 leaders, including former theater director Carlos Duplat San Juan, believe that Commander Uno should not have agreed to leave the country with the hostages without having attained the liberation of the 311 political prisoners.

The "top secret" document of the guerrilla group says that several M-19 guerrillas abandoned the struggle because of a lack of a real ideological and tactical-military definition and because of defects in the general organization. Most of the M-19 operational commands are disorganized and one of them, the one which carried out the operation at the Dominican Embassy, left for Cuba.

According to the document, the M-19, one of the most powerful organizations created in Colombia after the 1960's, suffers from a Marxist style ideological platform. It is insisted in Bogota that the M-19 high command is meeting in Panama to seek a new line of action for the guerrilla organization at a time when its main leaders, such as Jaime Bateman and Carlos Toledo Plata, are being sought intensively by Colombian secret organizations.

The new group basically seeks to create a real nationist movement from this subversive group after having identified itself as a group with terrorist and propaganda ideas which are not approved by leftist organizations. [sentence as recieved]

The M-19 coups, including the kidnapping and murder of labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado in 1976, has made Colombian public opinion regard the movement as a criminal group.

Clandestine Bulletin

PA032027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1516 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 3 May (EFE)--The M-19 pointed out today that negotiations with the government to free the hostages of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and their departure had taken place "within a plane of mutual respect, mutual cordiality and mutual acknowledgment of the forces at play."

In a clandestine bulletin which EFE learned about this Saturday, the guerrilla group recognizes the firm and decisive attitude of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in opposing the views "several times voiced by the military commanders of invading the grounds of the Dominican Embassy." The bulletin, issued clandestinely, is (?signed by) former congressman Dr Carlos Toledo Plata and Jaime Bateman Cayon as leaders of the guerrilla organization.

According to the M-19 bulletin, "it has now been frankly demonstrated who the ones that want peace are," pointing out that the rulers of the nation have lost all sense of proportion.

"Now more than ever, unity is more clearly seen for the revolutionary forces. Now more than ever, we will use more force to take up arms, in the tradition of our people," adds the M-19 bulletin. It goes on to state that "with the solving of the embassy conflict, the meeting proposed by the organization to the Colombian authorities, to be held in Panama, loses its importance at the moment, but not its urgency."

"In any event," adds the M-19, "the organization continues to sincerely believe, along with the persons and leaders who accepted the dialogue, that all the measures leading to the fatherland's well-being must be exhausted."

The M-19 held 18 diplomats captive in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota for 61 days. The Marco Zambrano commando group which executed this is currently in Cuba, where it traveled after evacuating the embassy on 27 April.

Ready for Dialogue

PA032029 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 3 May (AFP)--The subversive M-19 which held 16 diplomats captive at the Dominican Embassy here for 61 days today revealed that in order to bring about a solution to the drama, the government had promised to nullify the trials of its members wherever instances of torture had been proved.

In a clandestine message the M-19 sent to the media in Bogota, the M-19 says it is ready for a dialogue with the government on the nation's social problems but admits there could be difficulties in holding it. The document, which is signed by Jaime Bateman Cayon and Carlos Toledo Plata, leaders of the M-19, reports on the operation at the Dominican Embassy and assures that the goals were met.

It reasserts there are violations of human rights in Colombia and accuses the economic monopolies and government terrorism of debasing the nation, calling for the real and intense participation of all the people of Colombia in its political, social, economic and cultural life. "We aspire to an economic development whose main goal is the satisfaction of all the needs of the Colombian nation.

We want to replace the present dependence on U.S. imperialism with an independent and autonomous economy and the life of a sovereign and free nation," the M-19 document maintains.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS MESSAGE TO WORKERS ON LABOR DAY

PA032317 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt]--President Turbay Ayala today told Colombians about the main problems faced in the administration of a nation, a humane and [word indistinct] exercising of power and about governments that seek popularity and sacrifice values.

The president referred to these subjects in a message to the Colombian working class, in which he warmly praised it on the occasion of Labor Day.

Following are the statements that the chief of state made to the working class:

[Begin recording] Today, the day when most of the nations celebrate Labor Day, I want to express my appreciation and admiration for the organized and the nonorganized workers.

These are people who with their efforts contribute to create national wealth. We don't want to let this day go unnoticed because the labor unions today represent the strongest pivot in the republican organization of our country.

Many years have gone by since the times when government and owners feared the organized workers. Now, the labor unions are definite forces at the service of democracy, a stabilizing factor of the representative institutions and a force that promotes economic development with social justice.

I am definitely in favor of a democracy of participation and I know that this type of democracy is effective only when all the sectors have guaranteed possibilities of participating in the analysis of the nation's problems and when there is a constant dialogue between labor unions and the government, as is the case now.

I fear a dogmatic and [word indistinct] exercise of power. I believe that when the channels of communication are obstructed, the processes through which subversion enters defiantly are opened. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS SUPPORT PRESIDENT TURBAY

PA020304 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The commanding generals of the armed forces of Colombia have stated their solidarity with President Turbay Ayala and congratulated him for the solution found to the problem of the Dominican Embassy. In a unitary message, the military high command stated its satisfaction with the way the problem was solved and reiterated its unrestricted support for the government's decisions.

AS-SADAT CONGRATULATES TURBAY ON EMBASSY SOLUTION

PA041241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 3 May (EFE)--Egyptian President Anwar As-Sadat today congratulated Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala for his bloodless, legal solution to the problem of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

In his message, As-Sadat highlighted the serenity and firmness shown by Turbay Ayala in the face of the delicate problem which captured world attention for 2 months, following the kidnapping of diplomats by a guerrilla unit of the M-19.

Turbay has already received congratulations from the OAS, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, King Juan Carlos of Spain and other domestic and foreign dignitaries.

REPORTAGE ON IMPENDING CABINET RESHUFFLE

Development Minister Confirms Resignation

PA020537 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia today proposed a freeze on bureaucracy.

During a long conversation with Radio Cadena Nacional [RCN] this morning, the minister criticized the excessive bureaucracy in the country. The situation is becoming unbearable, he said, noting that the way things are going the country will not be able to withstand the tremendous cost of bureaucracy.

Echeverry also told RCN that public services are increasingly deficient because of the growing bureaucracy. People are doing less every day in their public jobs, he confessed. The minister also confirmed that he will step down from his post shortly to engage in other activities in Medellin. He said he does not know who will replace him at the ministry.

Agriculture Minister To Resign

PA020538 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Agriculture and Livestock Minister German Bula Hoyos today announced that he too will step down from the Cabinet. During a conversation with Radio Cadena Nacional, the Liberal politician said that President Julio Cesar Turbay has [words indistinct] to leave the central administration. He will say in a few days when we will leave, Bula said.

To date, the follwing ministers have officially announced that they will resign: Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal, Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia and Bula.

Four Ministers To Remain

PA021745 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Four ministers are regarded as sure bets to remain on the Cabinet following the shuffle President Julio Cesar Turbay will carry out by the end of next week. They are Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, (?Public Health Minister Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar) and Public Works Minister Enrique Vargas Ramirez. [Words indistinct] the five corresponding to the Conservative Party will be shuffled. The shuffle has had to be postponed twice. It was first postponed in the wake of the midterm elections and then after the seizure of the Dominican Embassy.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON TITO'S DEATH

PY050319 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0210 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 4 May (LATIN)--Today President Francisco Morales Bermudez sent Yugoslav Vice President Lazar Kolisevski a message of condolence on the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

Morales Bermudez dismissed the possibility of attending Tito's funeral and stated that he will be represented by Prime Minister Div Gen Pedro Richter Prada.

GARCIA Y GARCIA REAFFIRMS COUNTRY'S NONALIGNED POSITION

PA301858 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Relations Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia yesterday reiterated that Peru will uphold its nonaligned position and will not take part in any of the strategic games undertaken by the superpowers.

The head of Peruvian diplomacy made these statements at a banquet given in his honor by the diplomatic corps accredited here on the occasion of Peru's recent international successes. Foreign Minister Garcia stressed that "our country will not give in to the temptation of promoting a reversion to already overcome stages of international relations."

In this respect, Foreign Minister Garcia stated that the great diplomatic battles which require "unconditional commitments" must guarantee a basic civilized coexistence among the nations of the world and added that nonalignment is a valid option in the search for a new international order which will guarantee peace, security and development for all the peoples. "No incidental situation will cause us to deviate from this position," he said.

Garcia also stated that the inviolability and protection of diplomatic missions and representatives cannot be subject to erroneous interpretations.

PRT CHARGES PAP WITH VIOLENT ACTIONS AGAINST LEFTWING

PA020521 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 25 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] The Workers Revolutionary Party]PRT] yesterday accused the PAP [Aprista Party of Peru] of "perpetrating a number of political attacks aimed at intimidating the leftwing." The PRT also urged the other leftist political organizations to form a "common front to respond to the PAP attacks in kind."

PRT leader Nicolas Lucar also charged at a press conference that on 18 April PAP activists "violently broke into the PRT premises in Villa Maria del Triunfo and destroyed everything they found there. Not satisfied with this, they savagely beat an elderly couple who work there."

Lucar stressed that the events which occurred at Villa Maria del Triunfo "are but an indication of what the PAP will do if it comes to power."

JAPAN'S OHIRA, LOPEZ PORTILLO HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

OW030832 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0400 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to a dispatch from Mexico City by correspondents Maeda and Imai, Prime Minister Ohira and Mexican President Lopez Portillo held their first-round talks before dawn today Japan time. Later, Foreign Minister Okita, who is accompanying the prime minister, held talks with Secretary of Foreign Relations Castaneda and Secretary of Patrimony and Industrial Development De Oteyza, respectively exchanging views on economic cooperation between Japan and Mexico and on the energy issue.

In the talks, Japan presented its economic cooperation proposals relating to Mexico's national construction projects in the steel industry, railway electrification and other areas. Japan and Mexico also held negotiations on Japan's request for trebling the supply of Mexican oil to 300,000 barrels per day.

According to concerned officials accompanying Foreign Minister Okita, however, the Mexican officials indicated that Mexico has launched an effort to correct the present trade overreliance on the United States so that Mexico's partners in the oil trade and trade in general can be diversified. In this sense, Mexico can count on Japan as a true trading partner. However, from the point of view of conserving its resources, Mexico is pursuing a policy of restricting petroleum production. Hence, Mexico is not willing to increase oil production without limits. In addition, Mexico is being very careful about the rate of economic development, with a view to preventing it from having inflationary and other ill effects on the domestic economy. It was for these reasons that Mexico was reportedly reluctant to accept Japan's request for an increase in oil supplies as well as Japan's economic cooperation proposal.

The two sides agreed to settle the matter when Prime Minister Ohira and President Lopez Portillo hold their second round of talks early tomorrow morning Japan time. At the same time, working-level officials of both sides will continue to discuss the matter.

International Affairs Discussed

OW030718 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 2 KYODO--Japanese and Mexican leaders agreed Friday to press for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian crisis and work together for this end at the United Nations. Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo criticized the Iranians for holding 53 American hostages when they began talks at the president's official residence here.

Lopez Portillo called the Iranian act a violation of international law, but emphasized that the problem must be settled through peaceful means. Ohira agreed. Ohira also described the Iranian crisis and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as violations of international law.

Ohira sought Mexican understanding on a concerted Western European and Japanese action against Iran to win freedom for American hostages. He expressed his belief that United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim still has a part to play. The two leaders also agreed to continue positive talks on North-South problems in search of ways to narrow a widening gap between have-nations and have-nots.

Lopez Portillo asked for Ohira's support for his proposal that the United Nations provide opportunities for member nations to discuss the question of energy. Ohira welcomed the proposal.

During the summit which lasted nearly two hours till midday, Ohira was accompanied by Foreign Minister Saburo Okita and other Japanese officials. Mexican officials taking part in the first-round talks included Secretary of Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda and Secretary for National Property and Industrial Development Jose Andres de Oteyza. Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of the Mexican state-run oil company, PEMEX, also was present.

Ohira arrived at Mexico City Thursday following talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington. Ohira and Lopez Portillo are scheduled to meet for a second round of talks Saturday, with bilateral economic cooperation as key topic for discussion. Ohira is expected to pledge an official Japanese economic assistance, including soft yen credits, to help finance Mexican steel production expansion and other projects in return for an assured Mexican crude oil supply to Japan.

At a dinner hosted later by Lopez Portillo and his wife, Carmen Romano, Ohira indicated his country's readiness to cooperate "most earnestly" in the three Mexican steel projects, including expansion of the Mexican state-run Siderurgica Lazaro Cardenas-Las Truchas S.A. (SICARTSA). The Mexican Government is pressing forward with the three projects, estimated to cost more than dollar 2 billion, which are designed to provide a driving force for Mexican industrial development efforts.

Ohira also expressed willingness to study how best Japan can cooperate in other Mexican projects, including construction and expansion of sea ports and electrification of railroads. In addition, he proposed establishment of a Japan-Mexico friendship fund to promote art and academic exchanges between the two nations.

Earlier in the day, Ohira held talks with Mexican businessmen and bankers at Camino Real Hotel where he is staying. Ohira praised the Mexican president's decision to let Japan take delivery of Mexican crude oil, beginning this year. The oil supply is contributing greatly to strengthening political and economic ties between Japan and Mexico, he said.

Ohira pledged Japan's positive economic cooperation in Mexican steel plant, port, railroad and other projects. Mexico has agreed to provide Japan with a daily crude oil supply of 25,000 barrels. The daily volume of shipment is expected to be raised to 100,000 barrels by around next October. This will account for nearly 2 per cent of Japan's total imports of crude oil, now running at a daily rate of 5.4 million barrels.

Mexican business leaders pointed out during the discussions that Mexican exports to Japan are now dominated by raw cotton, salt, manganese ore, coffee, copper and other primary products. They stressed the need for Japan to import more value-added products from Mexico.

Japanese Relations With Iran

OW030722 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 2 KYODO--Visiting Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Friday that Japan's refusal to accept Iran's new asking price for its crude oil would not affect the Japan-Iran petrochemical plant project at Bandar Khomeyni, Iran.

Ohira expressed the view when Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo asked him about the possible effects of Japanese importers' rejection of the new asking price of dollar 35 per barrel of crude. Ohira told the president that the issue was purely a question of price and he did not believe that it would affect other matters.

Trade Talks Snagged

OW030840 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 3 KYODO--Japanese and Mexican officials remained apart Friday over increased Mexican crude oil supplies to Japan. Discussions between the foreign ministers of the two countries hit a snag over Japanese financial cooperation in Mexican projects and broke off, Japanese sources said.

Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda demanded more Japanese bank credits than Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita indicated, Japanese officials said. The officials quoted Castaneda as telling Okita that Mexico does not intend to increase crude oil production. He said Mexico is pursuing a policy to conserve crude oil resources as Norway and Iraq are doing, they said. The officials accompanying Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira conceded that negotiations were not making progress.

Mexican crude oil supplies to Japan are expected to reach 100,000 barrels a day later this year from the present daily volume of 25,000 barrels. Japan is asking Mexico to treble the daily supply next year.

Okita told Castaneda that Japan depends on the Middle East for 77 per cent of its crude oil imports and that his country is seeking to diversify sources of crude oil supplies. In a separate meeting with Jose Andres de Oteyza, Mexican secretary for national property and industrial development, Okita also failed to obtain a Mexican commitment.

There was talk Mexico is seeking Japanese credits and direct investments to help finance three Mexican steel projects currently estimated to cost the equivalent of yen 540 billion (about dollar 2.25 billion). The package of Japanese economic cooperation, worked out by government offices for presentation to the Mexican Government, is believed to contain yen 35 billion (dollar 146 million) in credits from the government-run overseas economic cooperation fund. This figure for soft bank credits now appears certain to be revised upward before Ohira goes into a second round of talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo Saturday morning.

It remains to be seen, however, whether a compromise can be reached during the summit, the officials warned. Failure to arrive at an agreement on the Japanese credit line may force the two leaders to wind up their talks with a joint statement given only in general terms on economic cooperation between the two countries and Mexican crude oil supplies to Japan, they said.

The amount of Japanese bank credits sought by the Mexicans far exceeded what the Japanese anticipated, they said. Specifically, of the estimated yen 540 billion cost for the three steel projects, the SICARTSA expansion program alone accounts for yen 450 billion (dollar 1.9 billion). (This project aims at doubling the steelworks' annual production capacity to around 2.8 million tons.)

Mexico is also pressing for construction of a 290,000-ton-a-year steel pipe plant in a joint venture with Sumitomo Metal Industries of Japan and a 50,000-ton-a-year forging and casting mill in partnership with Kobe Steel.

The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, meanwhile, is considering acquiring a yen 4 billion (dollar 16.7 million) stake in a projected Japan-Mexico steel cooperation company to channel money from Japanese industry into the two steel projects. Under present plans, the company, to be set up by Japanese producers, trading companies and other firms, will have a paid-up capital of yen 12 billion (dollar 50 million).

The Export-Import Bank of Japan is also committed to providing Mexico with an estimated yen 18 billion (dollar 75 million) in credits. In Japan's view, the amount of direct Japanese investment and credits is enough to meet Mexican financial needs to start the projects.

According to Mexican Government plans, Mexico's daily crude oil production is to rise to 2.5 million barrels to 2.7 million barrels by 1982, compared with some 2.2 million barrels at present. Nearly half of the output is earmarked for export shipment.

Ohira Press Conference

OW040636 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 3 KYODO--Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Saturday that Mexico's increasing of its crude oil supply to Japan and Japan's economic cooperation in Mexico's three steel projects are closely connected with each other.

At a press conference following the holding of the second and last round of talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Ohira said the joint communique announced Saturday did not indicate in figures the amount of oil to be supplied to Japan or the amount of aid to be extended to Mexico. He said, however, that concrete figures will be made known in the future as talks on the plan for increase in oil supply to Japan and on the plans for the steel projects progress.

Ohira said the negotiations to triple Mexico's oil supply to Japan met with unexpected difficulty because Mexico decided its oil production plan several months ago and the amount to be supplied to various countries. He added Mexico cannot change this plan at the present moment. He also said Mexico fears that a drastic increase in oil supply will invite inflation.

Taking such factors into account, Ohira said he requested that Mexico increase its oil supply to Japan to 300,000 barrels daily by 1982. He said it is necessary for Japan to cooperate sincerely with Mexico in its economic construction in order to help Mexico develop an inflation-free economy.

Replying to a question, Ohira said it is not good to use oil and other raw materials as weapons for diplomatic strategy as it will result in inequity between countries possessing resources and those not possessing resources. But since there are such moves, there is no other way to cope with this than by cutting back on consumption, exercising restraints in making purchases at high prices and in exerting efforts to develop alternative energy sources, he said.

Joint Communique

PA040325 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0221 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 May (EFE)--The Mexican Government today expressed its "political will and readiness" to increase its oil sales to Japan in exchange for Japanese cooperation in Mexican economic development. The joint communique, issued at the end of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's official visit to Mexico, states that there is a new outlook on relations between the two countries.

According to the communique, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo says that within the new outlook on cooperation his government wants to contribute to meeting Japan's energy needs. He expressed his willingness to increase oil production to supply Japan 300,000 barrels of oil daily starting in 1982, which is three times what Japan will begin to receive at the end of 1980.

The communique suggests that this increase will depend on the expansion of Japanese cooperation in investments and technology for Mexican development.

The communique states that Mexican oil policy will be determined by the ability of the Mexican economy to absorb the income from oil sales. In this context, the communique stresses, "it is agreed that the promotion and carrying out of development programs jointly between the two nations in Mexico will contribute to increase the income absorption capacity."

The communique expresses agreement between the two countries to increase and expand trade relations "on more equal bases," and stresses Japan's readiness to cooperate fully in the development of the Mexican steel industry. According to the document, the two countries also agree to cooperate on the development of Mexican industrial ports and the mining, fishing, tourist, and railway transportation industries.

Ohira and Lopez Portillo expressed their concern over the events in Southeast Asia, Iran and Afghanistan, and labeled them as "threats to peace and stability." They also expressed their hope that "some countries" in Central America and the Caribbean "will soon attain the desired stability based on freedom of expression and the free will of their peoples."

The Mexican and Japanese leaders say that they believe that the transition in world economy--from an excessive consumption of hydrocarbons to granting added importance to new sources of renewable energy--has already started.

Ohira Departure For Canada

PA041754 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 May (AFP)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira left the Mexican capital at 1100 local (1700 GMT) today after an official 3-day visit during which he held talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The Japanese statesman is traveling to Ottawa, Canada where he will stay for 2 days before going on to Vancouver where he will end his visit to America.

Ohira and Lopez Portillo agreed here that they must continue "bilateral and multilateral efforts, taking due consideration of the needs of developing countries."

On leaving the Mexican capital, Ohira obtained reconfirmation by the Mexican Government that, as of this year, Japan will be supplied with 100,000 barrels daily of oil with the possibility of the figure increasing to 300,000 barrels daily in 1982.

PETROLEUM INCOME TO BE USED IN FOOD PRODUCTION

PA010410 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Mexican Petroleum Director General Jorge Diaz Serrano said that during this year his organization will produce income greater than 168 billion pesos. A large percentage of this income will be invested in food production.

ROYO SENDS MESSAGE TO CARTER ON U.S. MANEUVERS

PA040240 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 May 80 pp A-1, D-6

[Text] President Aristides Royo has expressed his concern to U.S. President Jimmy Carter over the announced U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean, specifically at the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo, Cuba.

In a cable to President Jimmy Carter, Royo states that "the Republic of Panama does not consider these maneuvers ordinary exercises, since they go against the many efforts which all the countries in the region have been making to have the area considered a zone of peace."

President Royo's message to President Carter is dated 1 May. It is believed that it was received in Washington shortly before the U.S. President announced the suspension of the maneuvers in the Caribbean.

The text of the message is as follows:

Mr Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, White House, Washington, D.C., Dear Mr President:

I wish to express to you our concern over the military maneuvers which the armed forces of your country have scheduled for next week in the Caribbean area, which has ceased to be the private sea of the United States because of the dignity of the sovereign states that exist there.

The Republic of Panama does not consider these maneuvers ordinary exercises, since they go against the many efforts which all the countries in the region have been making to have the area considered a zone of peace that is not subject to interference or disturbances by any power.

We hope that your government will reconsider the original plans in order to avoid greater tension, thereby permitting us to continue to work together to achieve greater understanding among the countries of the region.

Respectfully, [signed] Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

SOVIET DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO UNIVERSITY RECTOR

PA012017 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 May 80 p 4-B

[Text] Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, rector of the University of Panama, has received a visit from a Soviet delegation touring several Latin American countries. The delegation was invited here by the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace. It includes Rostov Mayor Valeriy Jelnin; Georgiy Kunestsov, deputy chief editor of the newspaper ZA RUBEZHOM; Vladimir Zoubrev, Soviet peace committee member, and Konstantin Kurin, a scientist and historian.

Meets With Commerce Minister

PA012332 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Apr 80 p 3-A

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace which is visiting our country was recently received by Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo D. Melo, Deputy Commerce and Industries Minister Rodrigo Spiegel, Foreign Trade Director Humberto Villalobos and Planning Director Franklin Ward.

The Soviet delegation, which is made up of Valeriy Jelnin, mayor of Rostov, Georgiy Kunestsov, deputy chief editor of ZA RUBEZHOM; Vladimir Zoubrev, official of the Soviet Committee for Peace, and Konstantin Kurin, scientist and historian, is visiting Panama on an invitation from the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace.

Melo informed the delegation of Panama's interest in strengthening economic ties and emphasized the need for trade relations to develop in both directions.

Minister Melo said that one of the problems faced in expanding these relations is that of transportation and distance, adding that a possible avenue of cooperation could be the development of our marine resources because the Soviet Union is the leader in that field and because conservation methods can be applied in this case.

Rostov Mayor Valeriy Jelnin said his country will make every effort to create mechanisms for and explore the possibility of developing trade relations both ways. It also hopes to establish cooperation for the development of our marine resources.

LA REPUBLICA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

PA011433 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Director Jose Franco Editorial: "A Dangerous Decision"]

[Text] Concerning professional activities and inalienable human rights, there are some things that cannot be evaded either because they are set forth by law or because they pertain to the peaceful life of a society and they should generally come before any other consideration regardless of what that consideration is or what the reasons for it are.

One of the fundamental considerations is the right to work, in spite of the reasons given by the government and Justice Ministry to suspend the licenses as radio announcers and commentators of three citizens. We believe that the punishment imposed is excessive and believe that the honorable Supreme Court of Justice would agree in its decisions on the writs presented by the interested parties.

However, this has not been the case. This compels us to express our concern because the highest court of justice in the land has agreed that the government can simply repress a citizen's right to his profession permanently and sentence not only the alleged violator but also the family that he supports.

There are regulations in all professions and those affecting the freedom of expression are needed and logical. But the application of these regulations must also establish the state's responsibility to allow its citizens to become productive for themselves, their families and society in general.

The sanctions established by the law must be applied. But these cannot become an obstacle to keep a professional from practicing his career, within the boundaries of respect and dignity which must regulate the exercise of freedom of expression which has also been strongly questioned by the Supreme Court decision which prompted this commentary.

LIBERAL'S ESCALONA CALLS PARTY DISSIDENTS TO REJOIN

PA201752 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Apr 80 pp D-20, B-16

[Statement by Liberal Party National Directorate President Arnulfo Escalona in response to recent criticism regarding his efforts to unite Liberals--date and place not given]

[Text] In March, 1979, the National Liberal Party decided, by a majority vote of the National Directorate, to again register the Liberals under the single historical and glorious name of Liberal Party, with no other false labels. The great thinkers and party bosses of the past century gave it that name which was acclaimed by the people of the isthmus during the victorious feats of the civil war and in peacetime.

The decision to go back to using the name obtained through a long nationalist and political struggle constituted a sincere and clear call to all who profess the liberal creed to set aside baseless ideological divisions caused by tactical discrepancies and circumstances and to join firmly to engage in a new battle for the liberty of the Panamanian people and the reconstruction and renewal of democracy to which the nation calls all its children in this hour of crisis for the entire Panamanian nation.

All Liberals, except for six members of the National Directorate, fervently began to dedicate themselves to reregistering the party. For Liberals, this task was easy in normal times when the democratic institutions were fully operational. But after 10 years of suppression of liberties and human rights, it was difficult, since it was necessary to overcome the doubts of the citizens, logically fearful of the persecutions and reprisals which have characterized the present regime.

Against all predictions of failure and under the command of David Samudio, then president of the party, Liberals mobilized with the support of the top and middle leaders and the rank and file members of the organization. And while the skeptical looked on and acidly criticized as we visited the towns and fields of the republic, encouraging the faith that was not extinguished but merely dormant in their minds, a reaction occurred and in due time liberalism succeeded in getting more than the 30,000 signatures stipulated by law.

After being politically and legally established as the Liberal Party, our main concern and efforts have been aimed at obtaining all Liberals' return to the ranks. We have repeatedly told them that registration books are still open for all those who have decided to participate, along with us, in the rescue of liberty, justice and democracy and that the party welcomes them without reservations and with all the rights and obligations established in its statutes.

We have held several meetings--almost all of them on our own initiative--with everyone who has showed interest in exchanging views, to establish concepts and to overcome differences, and at the same time to obtain adequate evaluations to guide our conduct and in the management of the delicate matters for whose solution we are responsible before the Liberals.

In the carrying out of our goals, the Liberal Party National Directorate several weeks ago called for a meeting with Liberals of long standing who have not returned to the party to discuss this return. At the end, it was agreed that they would draft an agreement that would reflect the points that could serve as the foundation for an understanding.

A few days later, a representative of these Liberals delivered to three representatives of the party an undated, unsigned draft containing and discussing four points as the basis for their possible return. After carefully considering the issue, the National Directorate approved a reply reiterating our decision to continue to hold dialogues for the purpose of having absolutely all Liberals who for circumstantial--not ideological--reasons had abstained from participating in the tasks of reorganization of the ranks and bases of the liberal party return.

The party did not accept the above-mentioned points because it is impossible to disavow its own legal standing and its political category as the entity representing liberalism, confirmed by the registration of 60,000 fellow party members in all the provinces of the nation and confirmed in the national convention in Chitre. Neither could the party's president sign agrements that outline policy and actions whose discussion and approval are the responsibility of the 91 members of the National Directorate.

The Liberal Party is today, as always, a political collective in whose ranks exist tendencies whose conduct is controlled by the principles of internal democracy, which guarantee to each person the free outlining and broad discussion of his opinions as well as the solution of differences by majority vote. Liberalism appeals once again to the political and patriotic conscience of Liberals to unite solidly in order to give battle at this sad hour for the fatherland, in demanding the reconstruction of the democratic and social republic and in reflecting the feelings and principles of liberty and popular sovereignty upon which the Panamanian nation was politically established.

[Signed] Arnuflo Escalona

President of the Liberal Party.

COSTA RICA

RENEWAL OF AIR BRIDGE FROM CUBA TERMED UNLIKELY

PA042113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 May (ACAN-EFE)--San Jose's morning newspaper LA NACION states in today's, Saturday, edition that the Costa Rican Government will stop insisting on the renewal of the air bridge between Havana and San Jose to evacuate the thousands of refugees who sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba in April.

The government of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio had been supporting a renewal of the flights for the evacuation of the refugees. These flights were suspended by the Havana government on 18 April, 3 days after they were initiated.

The airbridge allowed the departure for Costa Rica of 700 refugees, 50 percent of whom later went to Lima. The newspaper reports that Costa Rican officials believe that there is almost no possibility of the air bridge being renewed, due mainly to the fact that the exiles are leaving the island by sea for the city of Miami, Florida, in the United States.

LA NACION notes that it has been reported that as of now, the air bridge between the Central American and the Caribbean nation "will be reopened only if the Fidel Castro regime explicitly asks President Carazo."

Meanwhile, 410 refugees now in San Jose could be going in the next few weeks to the United States and Canada. They also have unofficial offers of asylum from the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador and Venezuela.

International Meeting Called

PA041910 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1826 GMT 4 May 80

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 4 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has convoked an international meeting to study the case of thousands of Cubans who since early April have sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and others who are leaving by boat for the United States.

The government house in San Jose issued a press communique late Saturday night to report that it has called all governments interested in the case of the Cubans to discuss their situation beginning this coming Thursday [8 May] in this capital.

It was announced that a letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter to his colleague Carazo Odio indicates that his government will participate in the meeting on Thursday. The delegation from Washington will be headed by William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, and Frank Loy, coordinator of refugee affairs. Carter requested that the agenda also include, in addition to the case of the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy and the departure of hundreds of exiles from the Cuban port of Mariel to Miami, the point regarding another group of refugees in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana.

Thus far, only the United States has confirmed its participation in the meeting, although official spokesmen indicated that they are expecting several Latin American and European countries to announce their attendance in the coming hours.

Some 410 Cuban dissidents are temporarily living in Costa Rica after their arrival over the past couple of weeks. Three hundred others left in the middle of April for Lima.

EL SALVADOR

RIGHTWING COUP EFFORT REPORTEDLY FOILED

PA021922 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 2 May 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned in military circles here today that a coup d'etat planned by the extreme right to eliminate Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano from the government junta in El Salvador was thwarted on Thursday night in this Central American country.

Majano is considered to be a leader of the officers who on 15 October 1979 overthrew the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on charges of "corruption and violation of human rights."

This would be the second time in the past 2 months that rightist sectors have attempted to remove Majano from the group which is governing in El Salvador. On both occasions, the coup attempts have been frustrated by the unity of the Salvadoran officers, who clearly support Majano and oppose coupist attempts.

According to the sources, the plot was supported by former aides of overthrown President Romero, who has strong links to a pro-oligarchic sector within the armed forces. Mentioned among collaborators of the ousted president are Col Jose Eduardo Iraheta and Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, both of whom are out of active service and are closely linked to interests of the Salvadoran oligarchy.

The sources indicated that Romero, who was believed to be in exile in Guatemala, has been detected in El Salvador. Apparently the plotters had also planned to get rid of one of the two Christian Democratic members of the ruling junta, Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

According to the same military sources, it is also believed that the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador rejected the coup attempt promoted by the right. It is believed that U.S. Ambassador Robert White warned the plotters that the United States would withdraw its support from any government that resulted from the coup. This would be the second time the United States has prevented a coup by the right. At the end of February the Americans publicly announced that they supported the reformist Salvadoran Government and that they would not collaborate with any regime resulting from a coup against the ruling junta. On that occasion, however, the coup was directed against the entire junta and not only against Majano, as it was this time.

D'Aubuisson, who is mentioned as one of the plotters, is a retired officer who was recently accused by progressive sectors of masterminding a plot to kill Majano. Majano himself, who was interviewed yesterday by the Salvadoran morning paper EL DIARIO DE HOY, said that he blamed D'Aubuisson for whatever happened to him. EL DIARIO DE HOY published Majano's statements today.

ACAN-EFE's correspondents in San Salvador this morning tried to confirm if Majano was in El Salvador, because he has not shown up at government house. Sources close to Majano said, however, that he is in the country. Reports from university circles claimed that Majano had been captured by the coupists, but this was also denied by the sources.

Aisde from the now-confirmed rumors regarding a coup, the situation in the Salvadoran capital is normal and only the usual amount of security police are in sight.

D'Aubuisson Denies Coup Report

PA022144 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2020 GMT 2 May 80

[Statement by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson in San Salvador--live]

[Text] I want to thank Cadena Sonora for the opportunity to clarify totally harmful and ill-willed information disseminated by the ACAN-EFE news agency. I want to clarify that ACAN-EFE belongs to Rosendo Majano, brother of my Colonel Majano. The news it is disseminating is completely false. There has been no abortive coup d'etat, much less a rightwing coup against my Colonel Majano. None of the officers mentioned is involved in those activities.

Regarding my personal situation, I did tape a video cassette which I tried to play to all my comrades in arms. In it I charged that Colonel Majano is the one who tried or who is planning to stage a leftist coup under the protection of the Revolutionary Democratic Front which was recently established at the National University. The Coordinating Board of the Masses has joined that front, whose secretary general is Enrique Alvarez Cordoba.

The report about the abortive coup d'etat is confusing the officers. It is competely false. The armed forces high command is the one who makes the decisions. I understand that the high command is meeting right now to decide to replace Colonel Majano with another high-ranking military chief in the government junta. There is no coup. I wish ACAN-EFE would say which military agency or source gave it that information. No military source has issued such information.

This is what I wanted to do to clarify matters and to avoid confusion, misunderstanding or situations that might endanger our country. I thank Radio Cadena Sonora for this opportunity. Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson sincerely greets all the Salvadoran people and all my comrades in arms.

Majano Says Situation Normal

PA030409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 May (AFP)--After a day of intense meetings concerning a coup d'etat and the eventual resignation of the Salvadoran Government junta, Col Adolfo Majano told AFP: "Here we are, and nothing has happened."

Colonel Majano, regarded as "very leftist" by some army sectors was supposedly the main target of a thwarted coup, according to official sources.

Majano, who seemed calm and confident regarding the internal situation within the armed forces and the government junta, warned the people of El Salvador and Central America about "the pressures of the extreme right to destroy the plans of the present government junta."

Colonel Majano said that he and all the members of the junta will continue in the government, although he admitted that rightist groups have threatened him. He also said that the Salvadoran junta, "will keep on working with its programs for the good of the poor and masses."

Majano was asked about the charges made by retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, former chief of army intelligence, that he is a member of the outlawed People's Liberation Forces. Colonel Majano merely smiled and then added: They are even good at telling lies.

Duarte Interviewed

PA030430 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Government junta confirmed that a coup attempt was frustrated in that country, but denied there had been any internal military insubordination.

Rumors began circulating today at noon that National Guard chief Col Eugenio Vides Casanova and Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia had seized power and dismissed the entire government team.

After confirming the abortive coup staged last night, government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte denied all rumors about the alleged military revolt that had taken place in his country.

Radio Cadena YSU's newsman Carlos Samoya has interviewed government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte in connection with the most recent developments in the Salvadoran capital. Here is the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] First, I would like to ask you about the reports that the extreme right staged an abortive coup. Also, how do things stand at present?

[Answer] What is happening now has been the norm since 15 October. From that date on, particularly once the reforms to the law began to be announced, the extreme right increased its forces and has been carrying out a number of activities. One of them is this process aimed at destabilizing the regime and staging a coup. It has been constantly trying to do this. One must remember that they also tried to stage coups on 15 October, 15 February and 23 February.

So it is not strange at all that they should try once again. That is the reason for all those pronouncements that Mr d'Aubuisson has been releasing, the document he published and those casettes that are circulating throughout the city. All this is part of the plan of these gentlemen to destabilize the regime and establish fascism in the country.

But, as is logical, both the army and the Salvadoran people reject these extreme right positions, which will not benefit the country in any way. The army understands this clearly and I don't think any of the activities that these gentlemen are carrying out will succeed. At this moment the situation is calm. The army chiefs have met with their officers to exchange impressions and have expressed their views as expected. I have been present at today's meetings with all the garrison commanders to exchange impressions on the matter. We have talked of the whole process. We have reiterated our interest to make the social changes, to establish a democratic system in the country. We have reaffirmed our faith and our spirit to work to eliminate violence in the country.

I rejoice to see the Salvadoran people refusing to support the Coordinating Board of the Masses and the extreme leftwing forces and to see that they did not go into the streets and promote disorders. This is a good symptom which shows that the Salvadoran people and the government have the same idea.

The army is analyzing this situation. All the garrison commanders are meeting to exchange impressions. Colonels Majano and Gutierrez have been present. I have attended these meetings. I came out here to tell you this. We are analyzing these meetings. I came out here to tell you this. We are analyzing the country's situation, the state of subversion, the problem of the extreme rightwing and everything which could bring stability to the system and to the country.

In this respect, all the garrison commanders have expressed their support for the government junta and have also expressed their desire to implement the social reforms and democratization of the country. They have accepted the suggestions that I have personally submitted to them which is that the people want an army which is united. The people do not want armed forces that are internally divided because the people feel that the army should be united to protect them and to help the country achieve the progress it needs. Our suggestion has been of unity and of a united army. They should not be thinking of divisions because this can weaken their position and that together we can carry out the changes and the democratic process in the country.

[Question] Engineer Duarte, could it be said then that the situation is totally under control now and that the idea of a coup can be discarded?

[Answer] Well, I think this is yet another step within the entire process of instability that the country has experienced in the past few years. We will continue to go through all these shocks, which we realize do occur. This government has had a crisis of some kind practically every week. But this is part of the process we have been engaged in to stabilize the country. I think that at this point there is no crisis. The situation is under control, the commanders are clear in their positions. Of course, there are always differences of opinion and we are always trying to resolve them through dialogue and an exchange of views and, on the basis of them, we take into consideration the suggestions made by each of those present at the meetings in order to gradually resolve the existing problems.

For instance, in this way we have done certain things connected with the agrarian reform. We have organized the functioning of certain public offices, the operations that have been carried out and so forth, like the problem of violence. All this is part of a normal process, so I do not think the country should be in a state of shock. It should remain calm because things are moving along.

[Question] Another rumor has very insistently circulated and for this reason I will ask you about it in order to clear up the whole thing. One of today's more persistent rumors is that Colonel Majano and Dr Morales Ehrlich will withdraw from the government junta. What is the real situation?

[Answer] No, that is Mr d'Aubuisson again. I suppose you know there is a cassette in which he accuses Majano and Antonio Morales Ehrlich and in which he demands that they be withdrawn from the government. But that is simply the extreme right's position, which will not be taken into account because it is mistaken.

In the first place, he talks about the withdrawal of Antonio Morales Ehrlich without realizing that Morales Ehrlich is a member of the Christian Democratic Party, that I am a Christian Democrat and that he cannot differentiate between Christian Democrats even though we may have different styles. So that is a mistake.

Also, Colonel Majano is an armed forces member, like Colonel Gutierrez. He, therefore, cannot go around making decisions without taking into consideration the forces represented.

So, D'Aubuisson is mistaken; his position is wrong.

In today's meeting, we have personally supported Colonel Majano and Colonel Gutierrez. We agreed that we wanted an army that is united. Antonio Morales and I are working together with Dr Avalos--the three civilians with the two military officers--to solve the problems we are facing.

This is the way we want to work and the army commanders have supported us. At this moment there is nothing to the effect that we want to dismiss them. Of course we have a difference of opinions which this man [D'Aubuisson] is resorting to to create a state of uncertainty in the country. We have exchanged impressions and are trying to understand one another, as it should be among human beings in order to solve the problems.

[Question] Mr Duarte, one last question. This one is within the framework of the economic sphere to you, in your position as the person in charge of the Economy Ministry. There have been reports that the Costa Rican economy minister has said the Salvadoran colon would be devalued within the next 60 to 90 days. I would like to ask you if this is true and if it is advisable to carry out a devaluation.

[Answer] First of all, a devaluation is not advisable. Second, we are in a good condition monetarily so we do not need to do it. I do not know on what basis the person in Costa Rica made such a statement. Costa Rica has had to resort to the IMF to ask for what is called the stand-by [term stated in English] and so has Nicaragua. El Salvador has not needed to resort to the stand-by. The currency is solid and we do not have any problem in this regard. The Salvadoran people should understand that what is occurring is that, at this time, Costa Rica is experiencing a very difficult problem with regards to El Salvador.

I want to point out a very serious problem. There are many people who are harming the country. They are smuggling merchandise out of the country to be sold in Costa Rica. They are taking dollars out of the country. This is a crime. Therefore, we are going to take actions to prevent this. A large amount of merchandise is being smuggled out of the country to Costa Rica and other countries. This cannot continue since it is greatly harming the country. We are issuing instructions so that there will be greater controls at the customs posts and we will seek other types of measures so these things will stop.

The trade between Costa Rica and El Salvador used to amount to around 8 million [no currency specified]. It is now around 40 million. This is something which cannot continue. This is unfair and is harming El Salvador. However, this is also harming Costa Rica because its dollars are being taken out of the country. Consequently, we cannot permit a fraternal country or our country to be harmed. Therefore, all Salvadorans must help in this.

If the customs agents are listening to me, I would ask them to be more strict in controlling those trucks which have documents indicating that they are carrying merchandise of little value. The customs agents should check the documents to prevent this unfair smuggling which is harming the country. We must control this.

The currency is solid. Already we have sold 1.8 million quintals of coffee, which are worth approximately $300 million. The country is progressing. We have obtained credits.

I went to Venezuela and, thanks to God, I obtained a certain number of dollars which are entering the country these days to strengthen the country. We will have foreign exchange to buy raw materials. I can tell the Salvadoran factory owners that there will be up to $15 million available in the next few days so the industrialists can buy raw materials. The Central Bank will be receiving this money in 2 to 3 days so that the country can use it.

These are the types of things we have to do. The banks are solid, you all know that the banks have been increasing their deposits. Here is another request I want to make of the Salvadoran people. Many people withdrew their money from the banks and are keeping it at home. Some people say they are keeping it under their mattresses. I urge all the Salvadorans who want to help us to take their money to the banks and to trust them.

Napoleon Duarte has always been known as a man who keeps his word. I know that the Salvadoran people have faith in me. For this reason, I am urging Salvadorans to deposit their money in the banks and to trust that we will pull through. The currency is solid. I ask them to deposit their colones because by doing so they would be helping us and the country to move forward.

[Question] Well, Engineer Duarte, I thank you for your statements to Radio Cadena YSU and I hope that our listeners heard you and cleared their doubts about the rumors which circulated all day today.

[Answer] I want to add something else. I want to urge the Salvadoran people to have faith in us. We are struggling and I am sure that with the will and support of the Salvadorans, we will be able to pull through. I have faith in my people. I have faith that we will pull through so I am asking the people to have faith in us.

MAJANO MEETING WITH PRESIDENTS DENIED

PA031856 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Regarding international reports on an alleged meeting of junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia and Honduran junta chief Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, presidential sources have deemed it advisable to explain that these reports are completely false.

It was said the revolutionary junta believes that the Central American problems must attract the attention of the respective peoples and government of the isthmus but that everything El Salvador does in this regard will be always reported to the public as the government feels this is essential to any democratic system.

It was added that Colonel Majano has been working in his office. Consequently, reports on the alleged meeting with the rulers of the sister nations in question are completely false.

MORALES EHRLICH LEAVES FOR WEDDING IN COSTA RICA

PA031955 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1538 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 3 May (LATIN)--Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, a member of the revolutionary government junta, departed last night for San Jose, Costa Rica, to attend the wedding of his daughter Marina, presidential palace sources have reported.

He held meetings with the other four members of the revolutionary government junta all day yesterday to analyze the general situation in El Salvador, the process of change and various social and political administrative problems, the sources added.

The absent member of the junta may be returning to El Salvador tomorrow after the feast in honor of his daughter, according to the presidential report.

JUNTA EXTENDS STATE OF MARTIAL LAW UNTIL 5 JUNE

PA042016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1928 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 May (LATIN)--The civilian-military government junta has announced the extension of the state of martial law for another 30 days because the causes for its institution 2 months ago still prevail.

A junta communique notes that the state of martial law was declared on 5 March to carry out, under security measures, the agrarian reform, and the nationalization of the foreign trade sectors and the bank system.

The communique notes that since the state of violence prevails throughtout the country, the junta has decided to maintain the state of martial law until 5 June.

MAY DAY ACTIVITIES MINIMAL; DEMONSTRATION HELD

PA030508 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Even if most of the organizations decided not to go to the streets to celebreate 1 May, sympathizers of the Coordinating Board of the Masses held a rally yesterday.

Meanwhile, the government had warned the Coordinating Board that any incident would be the responsibility of the organization because the police would be in their barracks.

Businesses did not open their doors fearing that their establishments could be the site of incidents or that they could be ransacked as has happened on previous occasions. The streets of San Salvador were practically empty. According to reports, thousands of residents from the capital went to recreational centers to enjoy the holiday and avoid incidents in which they could get involved accidentally.

Since early in the morning, there were small groups of persons in the streets near Cuscatlan Park--where the demonstration began. These persons carried bags. The demonstrators initated their march on Gerardo Barrios Street toward the main market. The first incident took place even before the demonstrators left the meeting place. According to them, a shot was taken at them from a moving vehicle. Medical centers have not reported any wounded as a result of this incident.

The demonstration went on, but not before demonstrators exploded several fire bombs and set tires on fire at the site of the incident.

SEVEN SOLDIERS, MORE THAN 20 CIVILIANS DIE IN 1 DAY

PA021337 Paris AFP In Spanish 0225 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 1 May (AFP0--Seven Salvadoran soldiers, including a lieutenant, and more than 20 civilians have been killed here in acts of violence over the past 24 hours, a military report states today.

The persons were killed in clashes which took place principally in the cities of Santa Ana in the northeastern part of the country and in Usulutan and San Miguel, east of San Salvador, according to the military report. The day was quiet in the Salvadoran capital, while the tension and fear of possible street disturbances as a result of international labor day caused people to remain in their homes or to travel out to the country, leaving the city deserted.

ARMED LEFTISTS SEIZE TOWN, BLOW UP OFFICES

PA040142 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] The Defense Ministry announced today in San Salvador that some 40 armed leftist extremists seized the town of San Rafael, in the north, and blew up two government offices before the military forces could drive them from the area.

According to a Salvadoran Defense Ministry spokesman, there were no casualties either as a result of the bomb explosions in San Rafael or during the 2-hour occupation of the town, which is located 80 km from San Salvador. So far, no group has claimed credit for the operation.

GUATEMALA

SCATTERED VIOLENCE IN CAPITAL CLAIMS 22 LIVES

PA030304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2207 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty-two men have been shot to death in Guatemala during the past 24 hours, the police reported today.

It was said that the bodies of 19 men shot to death were found in various districts in this city and have been taken to the general hospital morgue for identification.

It was also said that two youths were machinegunned to death yesterday in the southern part of the capital as they were painting a wall with the name of the underground communist "Guatemalan Workers Party."

It was also said that university student Rafael Urcuyo Orozco died yesterday at the general hospital after being shot by unidentified persons during the conclusion of the 1 May parade in the central park. According to a police report, leftist propaganda was found near some of the bodies found in this capital city.

Of the 19 bodies found in Guatemala City, 3 were found in Chinautla, 4 in Santa Rosita, 3 in Zone 2, 1 in Monserrat, 1 in San Cristobal City, 4 in San Rafael and 3 in Zone 19.

A police spokesman said that apparently many of the dead were leftist activists who could have been the object of reprisals by some rightist underground organization.

ARMED PEOPLES ORGANIZATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA011257 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] "No member of the government's security corps or the army has to fear reprisals by us after he has surrendered, given up his military equipment and become our prisoner," says the latest communique issued by the outlawed Armed Peoples Organization [ORPA] and distributed to the press.

In its communique, ORPA reports on "its two latest political-military operations on 10 and 15 April, which involved the occupation for over 2 hours of El Baluarte and La Sola coffee plantations in La Reforma and Quetzal de San Marcos municipalities respectively."

ORPA also gave its version of the death of a traveling military policeman who, it said, "when asked to surrender with full guarantees for his life and dignity, put up armed resistance and we had to fire on him with the above-mentioned result."

ORPA states "We shall respect, as we have done before on various occasions, any prisoner. All prisoners will be released after the operation. Their personal dignity will be respected."

ELEVEN SEEK ASYLUM AT VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA030226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--Eleven persons sought asylum today at the Venezuelan Embassy in Guatemala claiming to be persecuted political refugees.

Neither the embassy nor Guatemalan officials have revealed the identity of the refugees, but it was learned that they are members of the Martinez family who received death threats from unidentified persons.

The Venezuelan Embassy said it would not release more information on the matter for now because the matter is under study by the Foreign Ministry.

SPAIN NAMES NEW CONSUL GENERAL; RAPPROCHEMENT SEEN

PA020539 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 19 Apr 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] Spain's honorary consul to Guatemala Francisco Delgado Soriano has reported that Fernando Martinez Westenhasen has been appointed Spain's new consul general to Guatemala.

According to Soriano, this appointment is the result of negotiations underway with the Spanish Government as the first stage toward a rapprochement and normalization of relations between the two countries.

I understand that if the decision to break relations was taken by Spain, it must also take the initiative to reestablish them, Soriano said. For this reason I have sent several hundred treatises to different authorities, from the king (to whom I delivered it personally) down to the last official who may be concerned with this matter, which will be solved shortly, he stated.

We want to contribute to a solution to this problem as soon as possible. Therefore, we have done our best in the preparation of the treatise. We have been assisted by outstanding personalities such as Carlos Murciano, poet and writer; Esteban Passols, university professor; and Jose Repolles, historian.

Our strongest argument is that there are unbreakable ties in the customs of the peoples of these two countries which date back to ancient times. Therefore, a government which claims to be the voice of the people cannot maintain a hostile situation between two peoples who have always been friends and brothers and who, in addition, identify themselves with the same customs and religion, Soriano concluded.

HONDURAS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION TO VISIT PRISONERS

PA042211 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1850 GMT 3 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Amnesty International will come to Honduras in the next few days to see the situation of the persons being held in the cells of SIM [no expansion given] in connection with the foiled attempt to kidnap Texaco manager Arnold Quiroz.

The Amnesty International delegation will meet in our country with Dr Juan Almendarez Bonilla, rector of the national autonomous University of Honduras, with representatives of the Honduran University Students Federation headed by Mario Rivera, and with Honduran labor and teachers organizations.

Amnesty International will also investigate the methods that the Honduran police use with arrested persons. Afterwards, Amnesty International will make its report public to the world, as it always does as part of its continuous work for human rights.

Gerardo Salinas, who is coordinating the defense of Dr Jose Maria Reyes Mata and the other arrested persons, has stated that in San Pedro Sula, attorneys Carlos (Villa) Rosales, Horacio Fajardo and Marta de [name indistinct] have joined the case.

Salinas said that in the next few days, or in the next few hours, a personal [word indistinct] of the arrested persons will be possible.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SAYS THREAT OF U.S. MANEUVERS LINGERS

PA041256 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, a member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, affirmed in Managua that the Latin American peoples must not yet think victory has been achieved because of the modification of the announced U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean. The threat, he stressed, continues.

Ortega, who is also a member of the Sandinist Front's national directorate, said the modification of the maneuvers and the suspension of the disembarkment operation at Guantanamo Naval Base have primarily been the result of an intense international protest and of the popular mobilizations carried out to protest those military maneuvers.

Ortega stressed the magnitude of the popular meeting held on 1 May in Havana. Speakers at this event included Ortega, Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

He also stressed that popular demonstration had reaffirmed the Cuban people's confidence in their revolution and their leaders. It was also, he added, a meeting in support of Central American and Caribbean peoples who are fighting for their independence, respect and national liberation.

HASSAN CITES WORKERS' OBLIGATIONS AT MAY DAY RALLY

PA030051 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1732 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan junta member Moises Hassan Morales during a public rally on 1 May at the Plaza de la Revolucion in Managua commemorating International Labor Day--live]

[Excerpts] [applause] Companeros: Today, 1 May 1980, is one more historical date in our heroic land of Nicaragua. Today, the entire people in our country and particularly the working class are celebrating, for the first time in our history, the International Labor Day with liberty and dignity. We are poor but proud.

The government junta is aware of the great economic difficulties being experienced by our working people. For this reason, we accept your suggestion and are willing to analyze the national budget. We will squeeze this already tight budget to see how we can get the wage increases requested by the companeros workers.

I want to point out certain obligations that the Nicaraguan working people have with this process. If these obligations are met, this popular Sandinist revolution will be consolidated sooner and with fewer sacrifices and [words indistinct].

These measures, in the first place, are the consolidation of the working class, the unity of the working class and the creation of a single labor central. These are some of the first measures that the working class must implement in order to successfully confront its enemies.

There are also other measures which we deem very important. One of these measures is the political preparation, the study and the political training of the Nicaraguan working people, so that nobody can deceive them, so that no opportunist--whether a businessman or somebody passing himself off as a worker--can deceive them. The workers must prepare themselves politically. They must study. This is one of the obligations of the workers at this time.

The enemies of the revolution never complained when Somoza prevented the working class from becoming educated. They never opened their mouths to reject this. Now, when our government and our vanguard tell the workers and the Nicaraguans--and demonstrate with practical evidence such as the literacy campaign--that they must educate themselves, these enemies say that we want to domesticate the Nicaraguans. They say that we want to deceive the Nicaraguans. We tell the working people that they must prepare themselves. They must study so that these enemies will not say that that we want to domesticate anybody. We also tell them that they must study with a critical view, that when they read any book or when they study in study circles or whatever form they are using, they should do it by criticizing and questioning what they are studying and reading. This should be done so that they will not learn mechanical formulas and so that they will not come to Nicaragua trying to recommend solutions which are not applicable in this country. Therefore, we must once and for all eliminate any attempt to try to transfer, blindly and automatically, situations of other countries to our country. We tell the workers that they must prepare themselves politically. However, they must get trained to adapt the political teachings to the specific realities of our country.

There is another obligation of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants and it is that they must strengthen, promote and develop the worker-peasant alliance. The consolidation and the progress of this revolution will rest on this alliance. This alliance must be consolidated as soon as possible because it is the most powerful tool that the revolution has to show for its strength.

There is one last obligation that I want to point out to the workers and the peasants at this time. Under the present economic conditions and at any time in our future history, they must contribute with their efficient and dedicated work in order to increase production and improve the living conditions of our working people. The efforts of the workers during this year should be aimed at making the economic reactivation plan a reality as presented by our government.

Through me, the junta of the government of national reconstruction greets the workers who make up the country's labor centrals with the hope that a single central will be a reality soon, setting aside artificial differences created and promoted by selfish and opportunist individuals and, sometimes, by premeditated agents of the reaction, enemies of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The government junta greets the Nicaraguan people, especially the exploited classes, and maintains its trust that the Nicaraguan workers, the children of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, will know how to understand and honor his words. The (?timid ones) are leaving us at this time. Only the workers and the peasants, because of their organized force, will reach the end.

For a single social class [crowd replies with indistinct words]

Long live the worker-peasant alliance! ["Viva!" the crowd replies]

Long live free Nicaragua! Long live the FSLN! [shouts from the crowd]

Free fatherland or death!

Ruiz Addresses Rally

PA030128 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1752 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Revolution Commander Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, at the Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza de la Revolucion in Managua at rally to commemorate International Labor Day--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros brothers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, companeros brothers of the government junta, brother workers and peasants: The year 1886 marks the massacre of the workers in Chicago when the workers were struggling to have the working day cut to 8 hours.

We have been asked to state the rules of the game. We have been asked to define the framework of this revolution. We have been asked to speak more clearly. Engineer Robelo [crowd jeers] resigned from the government junta protesting certain measures and the path of the revolution. Regarding this matter, the working class, you who are suffering under this hot sun, who stay on your feet and who are a sign of the support for the revolutionary leadership--you have the final say. [applause, chanting of slogan: popular power]

Robelo was saying... [interrupted by more jeering from the crowd] that the State Council should represent the political structure that existed at the time when the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was appointed. This means that he wanted the same structure that the FSLN--together with other forces and prior to the victory--had obtained. We also said that the FSLN, the vanguard of this process, has been deteriorating over the past 9 months of struggle. An attempt was made to presenting us with a crisis. However, we are not the ones to respond to this crisis. The ones who respond to it were the organized Sandinist masses. This is the reply to that statement. [applause]

We must say that the rules of the game are well defined in the program of national reconstruction. This program is our people's goal to face the tremendous problems which are poverty, unemployment, vice, illiteracy and prostitution.

We must say that if we do not reactivate our economy it will not be possible to think of any distribution of surpluses. We must say that if we do not reactivate the economy it will not be possible to think of having an autonomous economy. We must say that if we do not reactivate the economy, the $1.645 million will be a permanent threat to the freedom and independence of our people. For this reason, we must comply with our program for national reconstruction. The rules of the game are expressed in that program. [applause]

If we were to be asked for the rules of the game, who will watch over the rules of the game of the working class and the peasants? Who will respond for the rules of the game for the two classes which are the foundation of the history of our revolution? Who will defend their interests? [crowd shouts back: The FSLN] And this vanguard, brothers and Nicaraguan people, is the one that promised to build a free fatherland or death and it continues to keep this watchword until this revolution is completely consolidated and until the rest of the brother countries have consolidated their own independence. [applause]

We have done certain important things in 9 months. However, there are many more to be done. We have the challenge to implement the plan for economic reactivation. We have the challenge to increase production. We have the challenge to better organize the masses. We have the challenge to strengthen the Sandinist Peoples Army. We have the challenge to organize the popular militias. We have the challenge to get more organized, and better organized. These are tasks within the framework of the revolution. These are tasks which the workers, the peasants, the students, the intellectuals and the honest businessmen--that is, the forces which are decidedly participating in this process--cannot forget.

The economy is beginning to pick up. Back wages and salary limits have been mentioned and here publicly, under this hot sun at the Plaza de la Revolucion, we must admit that the working class and the peasants are the ones putting up with the economic difficulties. They are the ones who support and back this revolution. [applause] This is what this revolution is all about. This revolution is a poor class with economic difficulties which is being sweet-talked by enemies by using attractive promises and economic incentives which we are sure they cannot fulfill. This class of exploited and oppressed people is the class that bears with the difficulties of this revolution and it is the same class that is willing to defend its achievements. [applause]

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERVENTION

PA031735 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Managua, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--Sergio Ramirez Mercado, one of the three members of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has told European newsmen that "in Nicaragua we condemn the murders of patriots but we have clearly stated that the Salvadoran people must be the ones to solve their own problems."

A Netherlands newsman had pointed out to him the incongruity in the fact that the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government maintains relations with the Salvadoran civilian-military junta that "sympathizes with Somoza."

Ramirez Mercado said Nicaragua has a foreign policy of relations with all the countries in the world and that, in addition, "it is naive to think that the radicalization of one country can solve the problems of another."

"Out of a minimum respect to the Salvadoran people, we have no business interfering to try to solve their problems," he said in an interview which lasted 1 hour last night at the Government House in Managua.

The Nicaraguan stand regarding the Afghanistan issue was another topic discussed during the interview.

"Our stand regarding this was clearly established at the United Nations 2 months ago. Nicaragua said it opposes on principle any kind of intervention anywhere in the world. However, it demanded that the problem of the controversial Persian Gulf area be studied comprehensively and not in a partial manner," Sergio Ramirez Mercado said.

Regarding the Nicaraguan stand, former U.S. President Richard Nixon said in a news conference in Madrid that the attitude "of the Sandinists erased any doubt when they openly endorsed the Soviet intervention in Moscow, something which makes everything very clear."

ROBELO WARNS OF COMMUNIST THREAT IN LATIN INTERVIEW

PA022237 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1129 GMT 2 May 80

[By Charles Bremmer]

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 May (LATIN)--Nicaragua's leftist leaders are focusing their attention on the possibility of electing a new governing junta to overcome the biggest crisis since their rise to power 9 months ago.

The only two moderate non-Sandinist members of the 5-member junta, Violeta de Chamorro, widow of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and businessman Alfonso Robelo, resigned their posts.

Expressing the fear of those who believe Nicaragua may follow the steps of Cuba toward communism, Robelo said he resigned because the Sandinist members of the junta disregarded their democratic ideals and ignored the wishes of the moderate members. The way things are moving is typical of totalitarian regimes, Robelo told LATIN. "The confusion between the party (Sandinist) and the state increases every day."

Robelo also accused the Sandinists--who chose their name from nationalist Gen Cesar Augusto Sandino, who fought the U.S. occupation forces in the 1930's--of leading a "campaign of hatred against the middle class which is leading the country to a class war."

The young industrialist, who opposed the Somoza regime, criticized the structure of the new State Council which is to assume its functions within the next few days.

The council originally was to have 33 members, including 13 Sandinists or their allies. On 21 April, the junta issued a decree increasing the number to 47 members, of which 24 would be Sandinists.

The leadership denied the charges that it is leading Nicaragua toward the left and is engaged in intense negotiations with groups of the private sector to try to re-establish a mixed junta.

Commander Carlos Nunez, 28, son of a carpenter, said the crisis was an artificial concept created to discredit the Sandinists. Nunez, who fought as a guerrilla against Somoza, heads the massive organization sector of the Sandinist leadership.

In an office building confiscated by the Sandinists, Nunez said his organization believes in popular democracy and will permit all groups to participate in the government providing they support the revolution. They should continue the advance of the revolutionary process, he said. "We cannot permit a return to the exploitation of the 46 years under Somoza," he added.

Commander Nunez, who wears fatigues and carries a large pistol, said his organization rejects being branded as communist, but admitted that a large portion of its theory and teachings are obtained from Lenin and Marx.

Robelo displayed copies of Lenin's writings, with a Sandinist symbol, which he said were distributed to the government ministries for indoctrination purposes.

The main demands made by Robelo and the private sector intend to put an end to the confiscation of private companies, the proclamation of a law of appeals against the state, freedom of the press and the commitment to call elections. Western diplomats and unofficial Nicaraguan sources affirm that the total amount of these confiscations is quite high.

Robelo said he was concerned over the number of Cuban and Soviet personnel here. Besides the medics and teachers, he said there are approximately 250 additional Cubans as advisers in various sectors, including the army and security.

Dozens of Soviets came to Nicaragua since both countries established relations following the revolution.

Robelo said that two Cubans of the security service, with Soviet equipment, went to his home to verify if there was any sign of electronic espionage. They were not accompanied by any Nicaraguan official. He added that these elements carry out similar activities in other government offices.

Some reports have caused concern among the Western diplomats who closely follow the course of the revolution. Many commentators, however, feel optimistic that Nicaragua may define its own future, keeping its distance from the two superpowers and preserving a measure of pluralism.

The Sandinists have sought assistance from Washington as well as Moscow and have expressed their discontent because the U.S. Congress provisionally froze a $75 million loan which had already been approved. Robelo and the private sector said the assistance is essential to the economy and is an initiative that would prevent the deterioration of relations with Washington.

A junta delegation and members of the Sandinist leadership recently visited the Soviet Union and East Europe, where they received some promises for help.

Authorized sources said the Sandinists had indicated they would be willing to give concessions of these aspects in exchange for a commitment by the businessmen and their promise to participate in the junta.

The topic of freedom of the press became a priority issue when the unions, backed by the Sandinists, took over LA PRENSA, the only independent newspaper of Nicaragua.

The leadership has often offered guarantees that private enterprise will not be subjected to arbitrary confiscation, but to the businessmen this practice continues under various pretexts.

The Sandinists have not promised elections. Commander Nunez said it would be irresponsible to set a date while the country is still in the process of consolidating its revolution and recovering lost time.

"In other countries, nobody questions the rights of a majority after an election. Here, we have not had an election, but a revolution," he noted. Commander Nunez said the U.S. reactionaries and groups in other countries intentionally misinterpret the Nicaragua revolution and its objectives.

The leadership is upset over the way in which the Cuban assistance has been described by the Western press. Some 2,000 Cubans are officially in the country to cooperate in medical care and education and to participate in the crusade against illiteracy to reduce the 70 percent rural illiteracy rate.

Robelo, who is accused of being a traitor to the revolution by the Sandinist press, said he believes the present crisis will give the nation an opportunity to stop its tendency toward the left.

"This is not a lost country as long as there are Nicaraguans in the country ready to fight for democracy," Robelo said. "As long as we have sufficient courage to speak openly, the country is not lost," he noted.

DUTIES OF STATE COUNCIL, JUNTA ESTABLISHED

PA031833 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The State Council that will be installed tomorrow, a day of national dignity, will have important duties.

This council may, for example, approve the laws submitted to it by the government junta, present bills to the junta, that is, it will also be able to initiate bills, reform the nation's administrative division whenever the junta requests it, that is, create new departments and municipalities or abolish some of them.

The State Council will also be charged with updating the operation of civic or religious entities wanting to hold activities in this nation. It will also grant distinctions according to the existing regulations. It will also draw up a draft for an electoral bill and a draft for a political constitution whenever the junta or government presents the initiative.

Other duties of the council are: to ratify the treaties and conventions having to do with the delimitation of international and maritime limits. It will also decide everything connected with the conditions of nationality, naturalization and citizenship. It will regulate everything referring to the nation's symbols such as the flag, the shield, anthem and so forth.

Through the junta the State Council may request reports of the activities of the ministers or directors of state entities.

For its operation, there will be one president, three vice presidents and three secretaries. As we already have said, they will have no salaries. The posts are honorary and only the board of directors will determine under what circumstances per diem or salaries will be recognized for [sentence unfinished due to break in transmission]

Junta's Powers

PA031834 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Even though the State Council is operating, the government junta will have administrative and legislative duties. For example, it can create or abolish ministries or autonomous entities as well as their reform [as heard] to the organic law.

The junta will also have the power to appoint or remove officials of the government, decree a state of emergency, sign international economic or political agreements, approve the national budget law and its amendments, and create or abolish interministerial, gubernatorial or financial councils. The junta also must approve arbitration plans and contracting and renegotiating foreign credits. Regarding the state of emergency, it is clearly established that when the government junta has decreed it, the junta can assume all legislative powers.

REPORTAGE ON INCIDENT AT U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

Political Prisoners Attacked

PA021723 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Havana, 2 May (AFP)--Several Cuban political prisoners who were awaiting visas to travel to the United States were wounded, one of them seriously, by a group of demonstrators armed with sticks and hoses who attacked them today in front of the U.S. Interests Office in Havana.

The attack occurred shortly after noon (1600 GMT), according to a source close to the U.S. office.

Six hundred candidates for departure to the United States, all released "counterrevolutionary" prisoners, were in front of the U.S. office when they were attacked by a group which arrived in a bus.

Four Hundred Refugees Inside

PA022246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2211 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Havana, 2 May (EFE)--Some 300 people remained at midafternoon in front of the U.S. Interests Office here insulting and attacking those who left the area, including several former political prisoners.

Over 400 men and women have sought refuge inside the U.S. diplomatic mission, not daring to leave for fear of running the same fate as those who were hit as they were leaving the building. The crowd that gathered there rebuked those wishing to leave the island, who waited this morning at the doors of the U.S. Interests Office.

A girl who lives in an apartment building near the office affirmed that she had been hit by a rock, but that she had already thrown several rocks herself and will continue to do so "because the combating march has already begun."

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses affirm that Julio Camacho Aguilera, first secretary of the Communist Party's Havana committee, showed up along with several other state officials and addressed the crowd to demand "discipline and prevent attacks," alleging that "that is the stand demanded by the present moment."

A police cordon which extended around several blocks has been established around the U.S. Interests Office. People who are trying to join the demonstrators and the attackers are unable to pass through the cordon.

Dozens of patrol cars, motorcycle policemen and several patrol wagons are seen near the area. Meanwhile, the demonstrators continue to chant slogans against those leaving and against the North Americans. Slogans such as "Rah-rah, out and down with the worms," "Fidel, friend, the people are with you," "Fidel, be sure, give it to the Yankees hard" and other similar phrases are chanted each time one of the Cubans inside the building tries to leave.

One of the demonstrators commented that scenes of violence were taking place since early this morning, a time when most of the people are at their jobs or at school.

Through the loudspeakers the demonstrators in front of the U.S. mission were asked to control themselves but they became more excited each time a possible exile appeared in the building.

Two Dead Reported

PA041743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Havana, 4 May (AFP)--A militant of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] and an antigovernment demonstrator were killed and several persons wounded during an incident yesterday that was reported briefly today by the Cuban press.

According to the reports, "An antisocial element drove his vehicle into a demonstration by the people killing a revolutionary mother responsible for vigilance of a CDR and injuring others." Immediately, "a combatant of the Interior Ministry responded by killing the attacker," according to the text published here which adds the comment: "There will be a disciplined as well as a firm response to any aggression against the people."

The episode, according to the local press, occurred in El Cerro, a populous district of the Cuban capital.

GRANMA Blames U.S.

FL031228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 80

[Text of 3 May 1980 GRANMA article titled "Yankee Provocation at U.S. Interests Office"--read by announcers]

[Text] A provocative incident occurred yesterday at the U.S. Interests office located on Calzada [Avenue] between L and M streets. Approximately 700 antisocial elements gathered in front of that office at about 0900 hours. The group primarily was composed of former counterrevolutionary prisoners who were joined by persons with records of common crimes. Many of those who gathered there had been summoned by U.S. Consul (Susan Lamana) at 1000 on Tuesday, 29 April, to come to the office on the morning of 2 May.

The aims claimed by these elements were to protest the slow manner in which the United States was processing their departure and to pressure for a massive departure. The U.S. officials repeatedly told them they could only travel [to the United States] in small groups and that the Cuban Government was responsible for the delay in their leaving the country. This upset the antisocial elements gathered there and, about at 1000 hours, some of them began to shout counterrevolutionary slogans and to provoke small groups of revolutionary citizens who had been coming from surrounding areas. This immediately led to clashes between the revolutionaries and the antisocial persons.

Revolutionary neighbors of the surrounding areas quickly came to the area of the incidents in support of their comrades. In a few minutes there were between 2,000 and 3,000 of them and the number of neighbors who in just anger came to the area of the incidents grew constantly.

The antisocial elements took bricks and other construction materials used to repair the building and hurled them against the people. There are witnesses who assert they saw Marines who guard the mission hurling rocks at the neighbors.

At approximately 1030, the antisocial elements entered the U.S. Interests Office. The doors were opened by Yankee officials and some of them even broke panes to give massive refuge to the antisocial elements. There were injuries on both sides. Only with great difficulty were the authorities and leaders of mass organizations able to contain the people to prevent the incidents from assuming bigger and more serious dimensions. There are now between 300 and 400 antisocial elements staying at the Yankee interests office.

All afternoon, leaders of the party and mass organizations and other authorities appealed for discipline from the neighbors in the surrounding area who were angry and wanted to go massively to the area of the incident. This new provocation evidently was organized and the principal responsibility falls on the United States.

Knowing the mood of the people, gathering a high number of antisocial elements in front of the U.S. mission was in itself an irresponsible and insane action. The false and deceitful assertions by Yankee officials that the Cuban Government is responsible for the fact that the former counterrevolutionary prisoners have not been able to leave the country also represent a real provocation. It is a cynical lie. More than a year and a half ago, the Government of Cuba told the U.S. Government publicly and privately that all the former counterrevolutionary prisoners and their relatives were authorized to leave the country. It is the United States which deliberately has delayed the visas and trips of these persons despite its public and solemn commitments.

The Government of Cuba is even willing to send the former counterrevolutionary prisoners and their relatives to the United States via Mariel. Regarding those who have taken refuge at the U.S. mission, the solution, however, will now have to be discussed and agreed upon with Cuba. The U.S. officials never should have summoned such a number of those elements in front of the office, and, if it is a case of just an enormous irresponsibility and not a deliberate provocation, they should have requested the support of the [Cuban] authorities to disperse the group before the incidents with the people occurred. Instead, they encouraged these elements with gross lies to finally give them refuge at the office.

There also is evidence that the Yankee officials invited foreign journalists to be present during the incidents. A new problem has been created because the U.S. Interests Office has no right to grant asylum to anyone. Cuba absolutely does not have the slightest responsibility for this incident and at all times has maintained rigorous protection of the mission, which the U.S. Government knows very well. Imperialism now is trying to engineer a new publicity and propagandistic show against Cuba but, as always, it will backfire.

The people must be disciplined and follow the instructions of their organizations and cooperate with the authorities. They must do each time whatever is appropriate. Discipline is an **essential** factor in the great battles of peoples.

PACE OF REFUGEE EVACUATION SPEEDS UP IN MARIEL

PA022006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 1 May (EFE)--Well-informed sources have stated that more than 1,700 Cubans aboard 32 ships have sailed from the port of Mariel to Miami during the past 24 hours.

This afternoon there were about 2,000 boats anchored at Mariel while others wishing to transport their crewmen's relatives to the United States continue arriving from Florida.

During the last 12 hours, 300 ships have arrived in the small bay at Mariel, filling the harbor and small wharf with ships of every type and size. The arrival of the boat Viking Starship has aroused excitement because of its capacity to evacuate about 500 persons. However, it could take several days to bring together all those who will travel on it.

This morning 21 ships left for Miami and Key West with 879 persons aboard, which means that the boarding and departure procedures are moving at a faster pace. In previous days they had been much slower.

According to eyewitnesses, the speed in handling the departure procedures means that from 1,500 to 2,000 Cubans can leave the island by boat every day. However, a problem arises from the large number of ships arriving at Mariel and the slow action of the immigration officials, which is causing confusion and disappointment among the crewmen arriving from the United States.

Luis Medina, owner of the vessel Banana Boat, said that there have been cases where persons have returned to Miami after waiting several days for their relatives to arrive. Medina said that these incidents will continue to occur.

Departures Interrupted

FL031744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] A total of 1,348 antisocial elements yesterday left Mariel for the United States. By midmorning, however, departures were interrupted when the weather forecast for the afternoon was known. They will be resumed as soon as weather conditions permit. Maximum safety of the trips is a question of prestige for the Mariel-Florida route.

At the close of the newspaper GRANMA edition [presumably of 3 May], there were 1,783 vessels at that port. [Havana Domestic Service (Radio Rebelde) in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 3 May reports "There are 1,873 vessels in Mariel from the United States to transport anti-social elements."]

CALL FOR SECOND PARTY CONGRESS ANNOUNCED AT MAY DAY RALLY

PA020413 Havana International Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 1 May 80

[Call for convoking of Second Cuban Communist Party Congress as read by unidentified announcer at 1 May rally held in Havana--live]

[Text] The Cuban Communist Party will hold its second congress in December 1980. The Central Committee calls all sectors to double their efforts.

The Central Committee Politburo approved the appointment of a preparatory commission presided over by Fidel Castro, [applause] and other members, Raul Castro [applause], Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia, Blas Roca, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos, Armando Hart, Sergio Del Valle, Pedro Miret, Jose Ramon Machado Ventrua, Arnaldo Milian, Jorge Risquet, Antonio Perez Herrero, Lionel Soto and Julio Camacho Aguilera, [applause].

The Central Committee commissioned the preparatory commission to carry out all organization work prior to the congress, among which are drafting of resolutions, development of organizational process, especially the reviewing assemblies [asamblea de balance], which began in January with basic organizations and which will continue in June with municipal committees and from September on with provincial committees. In it they will renew the organization of party directorates and in the provinces will elect the delegates to the congress and precandidates to the members of the Central Committees.

According to the representation norm as approved, 1 delegate will be allowed for each 300 members and aspirants will be elected by the reviewing assemblies in each province in the special municipality assemblies of the Isle of Youth and in the corresponding conferences of the party, of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior.

In some working centers and military units chosen for their political and military importance, the communists will directly elect delegates to the congress.

These norms will guarantee that all representatives and aspirants of the party are duly represented in the congress, including all of the various sectors of society. Accordingly, approximately 45 percent of delegates will be members directly connected to production, education and services.

The second congress will be an expression of our party's progressive work in fulfilling its responsibilities and capacity to evaluate and promote the main tasks the revolution is carrying out.

The order of the day for the second congress includes an analysis of work carried out by the party and society to achieve practical results of the agreements and resolutions of the first congress; to make effective the program platform approved on that occasion; to approve the guidelines for economic and social development in the next 5 years; to analyze the process of the economy and the process of implementing the new system of guidance and to review the work carried out by the Central Committee and the Control and Revision Committee.

The second congress will carefully analyze measures taken to improve the central state administration and socialist justice. It will analyze the efforts carried out to develop economic mechanisms demanded for construction of socialism; to strengthen labor discipline and fulfillment of responsibilities of administrative officials and personnel; it will review the functioning of people's power and will implement recommendations necessary for development of socialist democracy. It will take a firm stand to assert efficiency in all fields of work in our society; to increase the political and ideological efforts and to improve the proletariat spirit as a means to eliminate negative aspects affecting socialism.

The second congress will examine the party's bylaws and will make the amendments needed. It will review and decide on appeals and proposals submitted by members and candidates. The main meeting of Cuban communists will examine the party's foreign policy, the fulfillment of objectives and approve necessary agreements for future efforts of socialism and people's liberation, for the advance of our just internationalist policy, for the increase in the constructive role that Cuba plays in the struggle for social progress, detente and peace throughout the world.

The **second** congress will elect the Central Committee, which will be commissioned to make effective what is agreed upon and to conduct party policy to guide the community in the next 5 years.

GRENADA'S BISHOP SPEAKS AT MAY DAY RALLY

PA021653 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2312 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at rally at Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana to mark May Day--live; in English with simultaneous Spanish translation]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega, beloved revolutionary comrades of free and revolutionary Cuba. I bring you today warm revolutionary greetings from the people of free Grenada. [applause]

Fidel has taught us not only how to fight but also how to work, how to build socialism and how to lead our countries with a spirit of humility, sincerity, commitment and firm revolutionary leadership. [applause] It is important to be in revolutionary Cuba at this period in world history. Today we can see another crisis in international capitalism.

Starting with the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, they are starting now to create new doctrines, to plan new maneuvers to obtain new bases to strengthen and deepen their military presence in the hope that this will crush the rising wave of national liberation that is sweeping our region and the world.

Their intervention in Mexico, in Nicaragua, in Colombia, in Panama, in the Dominican Republic, in Haiti, in Honduras, all of these invasions they have carried out over the years. They are now preparing once again to embark on a new campaign of terror and intimidation of the people of our region. But sometimes it is no longer by direct intervention. Sometimes they rely more on control and manipulation, on the use of the threat of force, on the techniques of destabilization, on the use of diplomatic pressure, on the use of destabilization through propaganda, on the policy of economic isolation. But in all of these cases the objective is to lay the bases for a U.S.-organized or backed coup d'etat.

Today we can hear them stepping up their cries against the revolutionary processes in Nicaragua and Cuba. You can hear them talking about human rights. You can hear them calling for elections even though they well understand that our revolutions are popular revolutions. You can see them encouraging the ultraleftists in our countries to take violent actions against our peoples. Their propaganda has reached the point where our countries have become electoral issues in their presidential campaign and at the same time, as usual, their threats against revolutionary Cuba, the continuation of the criminal economic blockade against revolutionary Cuba, the creation of artificial crisis after artificial crisis. [sentence as heard] First the question of the Soviet troops in October last year and now the question of so-called refugees at this moment. All of this is part and parcel of the imperialist campaign to try to defame the Cuban revolution, to try to isolate the Cuban people, to try to lay the bases for an armed invasion or other form of intervention against your beloved country.

But in Grenada we have been using a slogan and that slogan has been saying that if they touch Cuba, or if they touch Nicaragua, then they touch Grenada too. [applause]

We, the peoples of this region, demand that our region be recognized and respected as a zone of peace. We demand an end to all military task forces and to air and sea patrols in our region. We demand that the people of the region be free from aggressive military harassment by any military power. We demand an end to the Monroe Doctrine and to the Carter Doctrine and all of the doctrines which are aimed at perpetuating interventionism or backyardism in the region. There must be an end to all attempts to use the so-called peacekeeping apparatus of the Organization of American States to militarily intervene in the region to hold back progressive and patriotic movements.

We also call today for the right of self-determination of all the peoples in the region to be recognized and accepted. We today renew our call for the independence of the sister people of Puerto Rico. [applause] We insist that all of the people of the region in the 25 colonial countries which still exist--English, Dutch, French or American... [Bishop leaves thought unfinished] We demand the right to independence of the peoples of that region. We demand that the principle of ideological pluralism be respected and practiced by the imperialist powers. We must have the right to develop our processes our own way, free from outside interference, free from all forms of threat or attempts to force us to accept other peoples' processes.

Today we insist that there must be an end to the invasions, an end to the landing of Marines, an end to Playas Giron, an end to the slaughters and massacres of our Sandinos, our Ches and our Allendes. [applause]

We call also for an end to the arming and financing of counterrevolutionary, antipopular, antidemocratic or antiprogressive regimes. There must be an end to the manipulation of regional and world tensions for electoral purposes. The future of the region and the future of the world, the question of world peace, cannot be compromised because of any election, no matter whose election. There must be, therefore, respect for sovereignty, legal equality and territorial integrity of the countries of our region. It is clear today, comrades, that the desperate plans of imperialism can be defeated once again, always provided we remain organized, vigilant, united and demonstrate a firm and militant anti-imperialist solidarity.

We look to the people of Cuba. We look to their revolution and their leadership to ensure that the revolutionary process in the Caribbean and Central America continues to go forward with strength. We salute you, the freedom-loving people of revolutionary Cuba. We salute your great revolutionary leader, Comrade Fidel Castro. Long live the freedom-loving people of revolutionary Cuba. [applause] Long live the Communist Party of Cuba. [shouts, applause] Long live Comrade Fidel Castro. [shouts, applause] Long live the Nicaraguan revolution. [shouts, applause] Long live the Sandinist Liberation Front. [shouts, applause] Long live the national liberation movements. [shouts, applause] Long live the socialist world. [shouts, applause] Long live the Grenadian revolution. [shouts, applause] Long live the militant unity and solidarity of workers internationally. [shouts]

Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, together they shall win! [applause]

Always forward, never backwards! [Bishop says this last phrase in Spanish] [shouts, applause]

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

PA021534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2255 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan governing junta, at International Workers Day rally held at Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana--live]

[Text] The people united shall never be defeated. The people armed shall never be attacked. [Shouts of: "The people united shall never be defeated"] There is in Nicaragua a place called Puerto Cabezas. It is a small town inhabited by black English-speaking people, descendants of slaves, who were exploited on the Caribbean islands and came to our country. Also in Puerto Cabezas there are Miskitos, native Indians of the region who speak and sing in Miskito. The friends of war and the enemies of peace trained counterrevolutionary mercenaries in Puerto Cabezas. That port was the takeoff point for the vessels and planes that were shredded to pieces by you at Playa Giron. [applause]

Now in Puerto Cabezas, there are Cuban medics, teachers and technicians, [applause] and those people who invaded Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Cuba, and who are occupying Guantanamo are today very upset because there are Cubans who love the people, who are worthy followers of Marti, of Celia, of el Che [applause]. They are upset at the presence of those Cubans in Nicaragua. And the Nicaraguans feel proud at the presence of those Cubans in our country. [applause]

Today we are here because we won the right to have fraternal relations with this people, because we won the right to have relations with the nations of the socialist bloc [applause], because we won the right to have relations with Algeria, Mozambique, Angola and the other African nations and because we won the right to have relations with Vietnam and to greet in Nicaragua that Vietnamese hero, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. [applause] The enemies of our peoples are upset and launch campaigns against us and speak of maneuvers. And they report maneuvers.

The fact is, however, that the enemies of our peoples carry out continuous maneuvers against the struggle being waged by the peoples of Latin America, of Central America and the Caribbean. There was a maneuver to maintain Batista in Cuba; there was a maneuver to maintain Somoza in Nicaragua and Gairy in Grenada or Trujillo in Santo Domingo; there is a maneuver which launches into slanderous campaigns against our peoples; there is a maneuver which tries to confront and divide the nations of Latin America. [applause] Our enemies shout and fuss; our enemies show their fangs and nails; our enemies threaten. They believe that by doing so, they can intimidate our peoples and force us to back down. They do not realize that by doing so, they are in fact making us more united and much stronger and invincible. [applause]

It is not the peoples of Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada or Latin America who engaged in military maneuvers on U.S. territory. It is not our peoples who threaten the United States with invasion. Invasions are already taking place in a large sector of Latin America. Examples are the present situation in Guantanamo, the continuous flights of the spy planes over Cuban territory, the criminal blockade that does not end despite its failure, the strengthening of the most reactionary, aggressive and criminal positions in the area and the justification and support for those who kill the Salvadoran people. Our peoples are not known for their warlike spirit; our peoples have resorted to arms as a last recourse to defend and liberate themselves; our peoples are peace-loving--not a peace imposed by the mighty, the cannons, the vessels or the Yankee Marines, but that peace which is imposed by mutual respect and dignity. [applause]

We feel honored to be in Cuba on this heroic date of 1 May. We know that the blood of those who died in Chicago, of those heroic workers, has multiplied in the world. We know that the effort of the peoples is capable of defeating the rifles which opened fire against the martyrs of Chicago. We know that the effort of the peoples is capable of defeating the tanks, spy planes, bombers and gunboats of those who have repressed the labor movement in the world. We know that the driving force of the workers, the peasants and the revolution cannot be stopped. For all the above, we feel happy to be here in Cuba on this glorious date, on this historic moment of great significance to our continent. [applause]

Continuous battles are being waged on the continent. Central America and the Caribbean have become a point of concern for our enemies because of the determination of the peoples, because of their solidarity and because of the existence of a firm bastion in the area: the Cuban revolution. [applause]

Before coming here, we visited several Cuban literacy crusaders in the rural areas of our country and there we saw the true people of Cuba; there we felt the determination and internationalist spirit of the true Cubans, worthy of having a leader like Fidel. [applause]

To those Cubans who, without expecting praise of any kind and exposed to the most difficult situations and sacrifices, have gone to our country, as well as to other parts of the world, to share the life of our peasants and workers, with all its poverty and misery inherited from the past dictatorship, and to offer the experience they gained here and their affection and solidarity, and to you present here today, we being the fraternal embrace of the Nicaraguan people and its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [applause]

Long live the unity of the Cuban people and the people of Nicaragua. [shouts and applause]

Long live the Latin American workers. [shouts and applause]

Long live the world's proletariat. [shouts and applause]

Free fatherland or death.

Free fatherland or death! [shouts and applause]

SOLIDARITY MEETING AGAINST MILITARY MANEUVERS HELD

FL022108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2041 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Representatives of foreign delegations from about 50 countries participated in a meeting of solidarity against the imperialist military maneuvers in the Caribbean. The meeting was held today at the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), opened the meeting which was chaired by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga and WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino. The delegates from Puerto Rico, Spain, the Soviet Union, Angola, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Peru, Ethiopia, Portugal, Algeria, Grenada, France and Italy spoke in behalf of the workers of their respective countries.

Speaking at the meeting of solidarity against the imperialist maneuvers in the Caribbean, WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino noted that the purpose of the meeting was to support Cuba on its struggle and reaffirm solidarity untiringly. We feel joy over the victory of the Cuban people led by Fidel in imposing the cancellation of the military maneuvers that were going to be conducted in the Caribbean. However, we also have confirmed the need not to lower the guard, he said.

Pastorino emphasized that we must remain on the alert because the people are facing a treacherous enemy which must be pursued everywhere with the unity of the forces that love peace and progress. He reiterated the need to maintain the struggle against the blockade and violations of Cuban airspace. He emphasized that the dilemma of the world situation leaves no room for ambiguity for this is a moment of definitions.

Making the closing remarks at the meeting of solidarity, CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga stressed that the presence of the foreign delegates at the meeting expressed the value of their solidarity by coming here to reaffirm that Cuba is not alone. You, said Veiga, were able to see yesterday, 1 May, which will remain in our hearts forever, that the people are prepared to defend the gains achieved. Many events show that the empire is going through dangerous bellicose paths, but our people will come out victorious from this battle in which the support of the international labor movement is invaluable, he added.

Nothing will break the Cuban people's love of freedom, emphasized Veiga, and our people, therefore, will again hit the streets to reaffirm their patriotic position once again.

AALAPSO SEND SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI

FL031432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the African-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO), has sent a message of solidarity to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the text of which is as follows:

Your Eminence Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Tehran, Iran: The African-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, in the face of the constant military acts of aggression and economic sanctions of which our people and your people are victims on the part of Yankee imperialism, wishes to reaffirm its firm solidarity.

U.S. intentions of dominating the region to continue bleeding its resources and ignoring the sovereignty and independence of peoples threaten peace.

(Signed) Melba Hernandez, AALAPSO secretary general.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

UN WORKER DENOUNCED AS CUBAN ARMY OFFICER

FL301549 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A document released by Father Marcial Silva which tells about meetings held by an official delegate of the Cuban Army with leftist sectors and government officials has stirred up a commotion in the country's conservative circles. Father Silva asserts that David Williams, who arrived in the country through the United Nations to help in the struggle against the African swine fever, was a captain in the Cuban revolutionary army.

He notes that he traveled throughout national territory participating in meetings held at night during which pro-Marxist matters were discussed. In the first part of his document Father Marcial Silva states: I wish to reiterate that there is an unquestionable penetration of the leftwing organizations in the Dominican Republic, acting stealthily and under the sponsorship of the more radicalized wing of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Even though he does not reveal his sources of information, from all indications it appears that the religious man has received confidential reports from the government's intelligence services themselves. Among the details it is stated that Mr David Williams was arrested by secret service agents in the early morning hours of the day he was going to leave for Cuba via Panama after staying at the home of an under secretary of agriculture who frequently travels to Havana. Likewise, it is asserted that on 1 January of this year a meeting was held in one of this capital's hotels in which presidents of parties believed to be Marxist as well as the Cuban officer participated.

Father Silva also asserts that more than 700 Dominican youths are attending various communist bloc universities on scholarships granted by the Dominican Communist Party, especially the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, to study various specialities. On the other hand, he asks: What are 130 youths who left the country supposedly to participate in a literacy drive in Nicaragua really doing in that Central American nation?

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES FAILURE OF COUP ATTEMPT

PA021735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, 2 May (AFP)--An attempt to overthrow the Grenadian Government has been smashed, Prime Minister Maurice Biship has announced here.

Three youths were arrested and 17 members of the Peoples Revolutionary Army have been suspended.

According to Bishop, the attack had "ultraleftist" objectives and was to begin last Saturday with the occupation of a military garrison located near the airport.

The Grenadian prime minister also said that imperialism has launched a new line of attacks against the revolution in his country, using Caribbean communications media. Bishop accused radio stations and newspapers in the region of the attacks.